

**North Carolina**

**TOBACCO REPORT—1975-76**



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North Carolina Department of Agriculture

James A. Graham, Commissioner  
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For free distribution by the Field Crops Section,  
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# Foreword

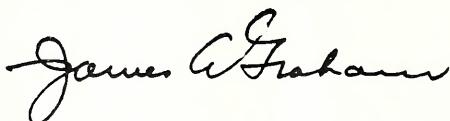
The twenty-seventh annual issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report has been prepared and edited under the direction of J. H. Cyrus, Chief of Field Crops Section and J. T. Bunn, Tobacco Marketing Specialist, Division of Markets, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

This issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report commemorates the Bicentennial Year of our great nation. Lest you should forget, you are reminded once again of the important economic role that tobacco has played in building a nation from the laying of the first cornerstone by the colonies down to our present time.

It was tobacco that provided the colonies in the Albermarle area with the economic stability to survive for more than 165 years before their Declaration of Independence. Tobacco is still the life-line of North Carolina today.

We proudly recognize the following agencies and organizations for their assistance in making some of the data available for this publication: The Cooperative Crop Reporting Service; Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service, USDA; Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; Flue Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation; and Tobacco Tax Council.

The cover picture, the resemblance of an American Indian Head made from tobacco, was made available through the compliments of Tobacco Associates, Inc. The wooden statue of an American Indian was once used to mark the locations of tobacco shops in early America.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James A. Graham". The signature is fluid and personal, with a large, stylized "G" at the end.

Commissioner of Agriculture

# Tobacco Is the Story of North Carolina

By J. H. Cyrus

The story of North Carolina is a story of three centuries of tobacco.

During this Bicentennial Year as we look back at our past, in order to muster new strength for the future, it is appropriate that we examine the influence that tobacco has had in the history of North Carolina, which was destined to make this State the leading tobacco producing and manufacturing area in the nation.

Tobacco was the main economic cornerstone in the birth of a new Colonial State with the colonization of the Albermarle area near Jamestown, and the area to the south during the early and mid 1600's. It was in this cradle that the great tobacco industry that we have in North Carolina was born.



## Carolina Chartered 1663

King Charles I conferred a charter in 1629 for the settlement of a territory to be called Carolina, but the Charter remained inactive and was finally declared forfeit. A group of English noblemen later renewed the proposal for colonization, and a charter was awarded them in 1663 making them Lords Proprietors of Carolina. However, prior to this charter colonists from Virginia had been moving into the Chowan River and Albermarle Sound area prior to 1650 where they were producing tobacco from the milder seed, *nicotiana tobacum*, imported into Jamestown by John Rolfe in 1612 from Spanish colonies in South America. These milder

Spanish seed soon replaced the *nicotiana rustica* seed that the settlers found the Indians growing which had a harsh and biting taste. Thus, the cornerstone that lead to North Carolina becoming the number one tobacco producing, manufacturing and exporting State was laid by John Rolfe when he introduced the milder, more flavorful seed that were used by the settlers in the Albemarle area.

By the beginning of the 1700's the tobacco crops in Carolina were in the range of 800,000 pounds annually. As in the Virginia and Maryland area to the North, tobacco was used for money, and goods and services were paid for with leaf throughout the Colonial period.

To enter the export trade, Carolina growers had to move most of their tobacco through the Virginia port. However, Virginian opposition to the Carolina's tobacco intensified during the latter part of the 17th century because of a realistic fear of competition from Carolina in foreign trade. This lead to the enactment of legislation in Virginia in 1679 which prohibited the admission of Carolina tobacco into Virginia except in payment of debts. However, this problem was solved for Carolina growers by canny New England traders who picked up their tobacco in shoal-draft boats and conveyed it from the waterside to waiting sloops. The cargo of tobacco was then taken to New England harbors and transferred to ocean going vessels and carried to markets in Holland, Scotland and elsewhere in Europe.

### **North Carolina Emerges**

After 1700 certain political changes were taking place that had no effect on tobacco production. The southern part of the Carolina province was separated from the northern part in 1712 to form South Carolina. The Lords Proprietors Charter was "extinguished" in 1729, and North Carolina became a royal province ten years after South Carolina. Passable roads and usable harbors at Brunswick and New Liverpool (later Wilmington), and increasing population contributed to a steady growth in tobacco production in North Carolina throughout the rest of the colonial period.

Leaf quality was generally improved as was marketing procedures after the passage of an inspection law in 1754. Under this law tobacco intended for export was brought to public warehouses and, after official examination, was credited to the grower by warehouse receipts or notes, which were transferable and payable on demand, and valid for 18 months.

About a decade prior to the American Revolution, port Roanoke, (Edenton) became the center for export shipments of North Carolina tobacco. Most of the crop went to Scotland, with smaller quantities going directly to England.

## **Changing Years**

In the post Revolutionary War period, there was a change in the markets supplied by North Carolina tobacco. Large amounts of tobacco went to domestic outlets, and Great Britain received less than half of the tobacco it had been receiving annually prior to the war. These years brought much poverty and disorder to most of North Carolina's 389,000 people. Yet, new towns were shortly coming into being. Raleigh was laid out in 1792. Old Salem, center of the Moravian community and scene of what is probably the country's oldest tobacco shops opened by Matthew Miksch in 1773, shook itself out of the economic depression.

By the beginning of the nineteenth, chronologically, North Carolina was not too far away from the period of its greatest expansion, which stemmed almost wholly from tobacco. Although, industrial progress was hardly obvious during the first half of the 1800's tobacco production continued its slow advance in North Carolina, but still far behind Virginia. In 1839 the total North Carolina tobacco crop was about 16.8 million pounds, while Virginia's was over 75 million pounds.

During this period of the early 1800's, snuff lost its dominance, and there was a renewed interest in pipe smoking. Consumers at home and abroad wanted a tobacco of milder flavor than the dark heavy leaf then being generally produced in Carolina and Virginia. A thin leaf of yellowish color occasionally produced by some growers seemed to provide a smoke with the desired flavor and aroma, but this type of tobacco was rare. This led to considerable experimentation with soils, cross-breeding of tobacco and curing methods. While some yellow light-bodied was produced through this effort, growers seemed unable to develop a dependable procedure to assure an adequate supply.

## **History Changed by Accident**

On the farm of Abisha Slade in Caswell County, North Carolina, on an otherwise forgotten rainy night in 1839, a young slave, Stephen, headman and blacksmith on the Slade farm, accidentally changed the course of tobacco history. Stephen was seated in the barn watching the open wood fires on the dirt barn floor as the tobacco slowly cured, when he fell asleep. Awakening and seeing the fires nearly out, he ran to the nearby Charcoal pit and got hot coals and rekindled the fire.

The hot embers created more than the usual amount of heat, causing the wilted and yellowing leaves to dry more rapidly to a bright yellow color never before seen in tobacco. The 600 pounds of yellow cured tobacco was sold to a Danville, Va. manufacturer for an unheard of price of 40 cents per pound, which was about four times the prevailing price.

In 1886, Stephen was asked again how he discovered the value of Charcoal in curing exceptional bright leaf tobacco, and his words were recorded: ". . . to tell the truth about it, 'twas a accident. I commenced to cure it and it commenced to git yellow. It kep' on yellowin' and kep' on yellowin' and kep' on yellowin' twell it got clar up . . . it looked so purty. I kept making it yellow and when it was cured it was 'musement for folks to come and see it."

### **New Era in Tobaccoland**

A significant development, that ushered in a new Era in the rapid growth of the tobacco industry in North Carolina, took place at Durham Station, North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, after Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox, Va. While Generals were working out peace terms at Bennett's farm near Durham Station, soldiers in blue and gray wandered into town and their noses led them to the tobacco factory of John Ruffin Green, which contained a large quantity of flavorful granulated smoking tobacco that Green supplied to students at the nearby University of North Carolina. The soldiers helped themselves to samples of this unusual smoking tobacco. After they had departed, about all that Green had left was the wooden building and its primitive equipment.

Under the circumstance Green was hardly aware that his fortune had been made. Within a short while, the men who had raided his factory began writing from homes all over the land for a supply of Durham tobacco for which they were now willing to pay. This new demand supplemented Green's student trade and led to the large-scale production of smoking tobacco. Thus, Durham was destined for world-wide fame a few years hence with a brand of smoking tobacco called "Bull Durham."

In 1866, following the civil war, only 16,000 acres were under tobacco cultivation in North Carolina. Production totaled 7,840,000 pounds in that year. Tobacco was scarce then and buyers paid an average of 20 cents per pound. This price was not reached again until 1916.

By 1870, flues were being used in barns replacing charcoal, to evenly distribute the heat in curing tobacco. They soon became standard equipment in curing barns throughout the bright-leaf area.

### **Auction Warehouses**

Tobacco founded Durham, whose original factory had opened for small-scale operations in 1858. That same year the first auction warehouse for the sale of tobacco came into use in Danville, Va. In 1871 William T. Blackwell & Co. opened the first auction warehouse in Durham for the sale of leaf tobacco. A year later in

1872 Winston (Winston-Salem 1913) opened its first auction warehouse and leaf market. Henderson started its auction warehouse center in 1873. Within a few years eight or nine other such tobacco auction warehouses were opened in small towns in the Piedmont counties south of the Virginia line, which ushered in the tobacco auction era in North Carolina.

### Cigarette Era Begins

By 1882, there were 295 tobacco manufacturing plants listed in 35 North Carolina counties. During the 20 years that followed, the number of tobacco factories in this state exceeded 400. These plants were making mainly smoking and chewing tobacco.

During this same period, a young Virginian, James Albert Bon-sack, helped usher in the cigarette era with his invention of the cigarette making machine, which was registered in the U. S. patent office, September 4, 1880. The machine would make 120,000 cigarettes per day. It was first placed into operation in the Duke factory at Durham in 1884 where two machines were installed. The following year cigarette production passed one billion for the first time in history.

The Old North State was now on the threshold of taking the lead from Virginia in the tobacco economy. By 1890, the cultivation of the flue-cured type of tobacco had extended into the Coastal Plain of North Carolina. Soon after 1895 the harvest of tobacco in North Carolina was well in excess of 100 million pounds, with the production curve ascending each year. Before the turn of the century, the Tar Heel State had firmly taken the lead as the number one tobacco producing and manufacturing state—a position it has held to this day.

### "The Trust"

In 1890 the American Tobacco Company was organized by James B. Duke and other large manufacturers north of North Carolina. Shortly after this organization, the American Tobacco Company began buying all promising independent companies it could acquire and then allowed smaller and less aggressive companies to die through competition. This was the beginning of what came to be known as "the trust."

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company started by Richard Joshua Reynolds in 1875, who vowed that he would not be swallowed by Buck Duke, continued his independent operation until 1899. However, pressure was so great that Mr. Reynolds joined "the trust" in 1899, after American Tobacco Company purchased the majority stock in the Reynolds Company.

As the American Tobacco trust grew larger, rumblings against "the trust" increased, and complaints of tobacco growers through-

out the southern tobacco producing area grew stronger and louder because of the control of "the trust" over prices paid to growers. R. J. Reynolds sided with the tobacco farmers in their opposition to "the trust."

### **Trust Dissolved**

These rumblings came to a head by 1907, when the Federal Government brought charges against the American Tobacco Company for operating a monopoly in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

In 1911, the courts held that the American Tobacco Company had violated the Sherman Law and ordered its dissolution, to be carried out under direction of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the State of New York. With assistances from the man who had built "the trust," J. B. Duke, the court split the American Tobacco Company into four corporations: The American Tobacco Company, Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard Tobacco Company, and the courts allowed R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company to assume and to continue its former independent status. This action by the court added a new dimension to the growing tobacco industry in the Tar Heel State.

### **Thriving Industry Today**

North Carolina in this bicentennial year continues to thrive as the number one tobacco producing, processing, manufacturing and exporting state in the nation. Tar Heel farmers today produce and market two-thirds of all the flue-cured tobacco grown in the United States. Approximately 75 percent of the National flue-cured production is processed in North Carolina plants.

The four tobacco manufacturing companies that came out of the "the trust" continue to thrive in North Carolina, and account for more than 55 percent of the Nations total production of cigarettes. North Carolina also exports more tobacco than any other state today.

Thus, each field of tobacco seen today across this tobacco state is a link in an exceptional history that began more than three centuries ago. This link was forged by mankind's most Social appetite for tobacco products of rich flavor and aroma.

# **Optimistic Outlook for 1976**

North Carolina flue-cured and burley tobacco growers continued to feel the cost-price squeeze more than ever during the 1975 marketing season, due mainly to a larger crop and poorer quality that resulted in a decline in market averages of more than \$5 per hundred. However, because of the volume of sales, 932 million pounds, which was the States 5th largest flue-cured crop, growers received a record gross return of \$930 million.

North Carolina burley tobacco growers also received a record gross return from their 1975 crop of \$22 million. However, as was the case with flue-cured growers, burley growers experienced a declining market average due to a larger crop and poorer quality in some areas, averaging \$4.55 per hundred less than \$106.65 in 1974.

There is no question but that adverse weather conditions, during the 1975 growing season, was the major contributing factor to poorer quality and lower prices last season for both flue-cured and burley growers. Weather is always the limiting factor in any crop that cannot be predicted.

## **Cost Leveling Out**

For 1976, flue-cured and burley tobacco growers will have the best ratio between the cost-of-production and price support that they have had in a number of years. The cost of production has leveled out. For instance, fertilizer is costing less, fuel cost is about the same, pesticides are about the same as last season, interest rates are about the same, labor is about the same or slightly higher in some areas. The items of production that are still rising in cost are farm equipment and parts for equipment.

## **Price Support Up**

While the cost-of-production is leveling out, flue-cured and burley growers will receive a 13.7 percent increase in price support, which is the largest increase ever received in any one year since the price support program has been in operation. This increase, which is tied to the cost-of-production in the price support formula, pushes the flue-cured average support to \$106.00 per hundred for 1976, or an increase of \$12.80 per hundred over the 1975 loan rate. The average burley support for 1976 will move up to \$109.20, compared to \$96.10 in 1975.

When this increase in price support is spread across the U. S. Standard Grader, it will increase the loan rates for the individual grades from about 5 to 20 cents above the 1975 grade loan rates.

The up-stalk leaf (B) grades which are now in strongest market demand will get the largest increases, while the bottom of the stalk lug, priming and non-descript grades will get the smallest increase in loan rates.

### **Supply and Demand**

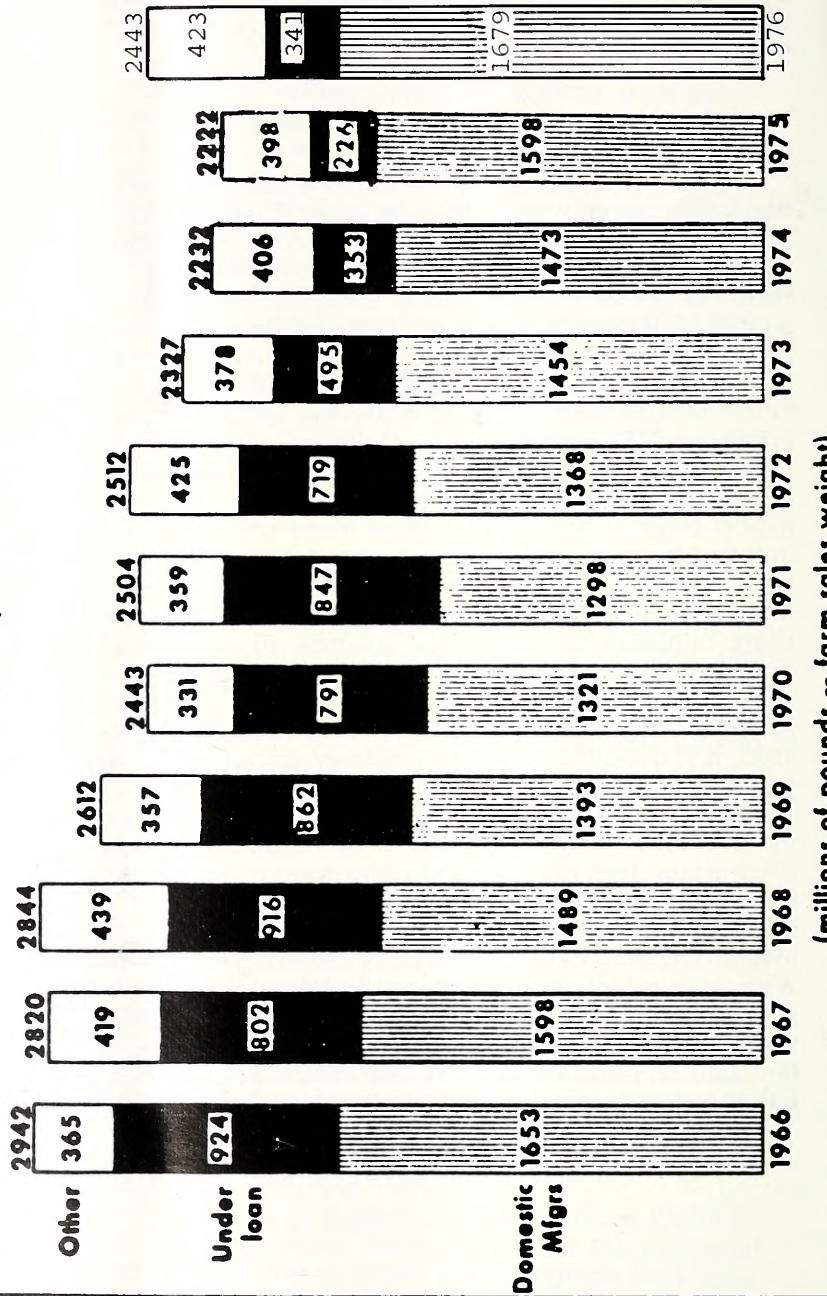
The carryover supply of flue-cured tobacco at the beginning of the 1976 market year will be up about 8 percent above the 1975 starting level, and the total supply is projected at about 2.5 times the current disappearance, which is considered a normal level. However, there is a problem of imbalance of grades in the total supply situation in that there is currently a surplus of low lug, priming and non-descript grades, which make up the bulk of the stocks held under loan by Flue-cured Stabilization. At the same time there is a deficit of up-stalk leaf grades, especially better quality leaf (B) grades.

Thus, we can expect a strong market demand for good quality leaf (B) grades during the 1976 season from both domestic and export buyers. At the same time there will be a good domestic demand for solid priming and lug grades that are free from excessive foreign matter. Unfortunately, there is very little export demand for primings and lugs, which means that Stabilization will likely continue to take large volumes of low lug and priming grades under loan during the 1976 marketing season. However, with an anticipated smaller overall flue-cured crop for 1976, projected at about 1,340 million pound compared to 1,411 million in 1975, it is doubtful that any significant amount of up-stalk leaf tobacco will go under loan to Stabilization.

The keynote for the 1976 marketing season will be *quality*. Quality to most buying companies is ripe tobacco of most any standard grade, free of sand and other foreign matter, with the very best care possible given to uniformly sheeting it for market. Growers who concentrate on marketing tobacco with these elements of quality can be assured of receiving the top market price. With a little luck from the weather during the growing season, and with the \$1.06 average price support, the 1976 marketing season should average at least \$1.10 per pound. Thus, North Carolina with an effective quota of 942 million pounds, has the potential of selling its first billion dollar crop.

## FLUE - CURED TOBACCO TYPES 11-14

Leaf stocks held by domestic manufacturers, under loan, and other  
as of Jan. 1, 1966-75



## State Market Summary 1975-76

The tobacco industry appealed to North Carolina growers to significantly step up production in 1975 in order to protect our export markets, increase domestic stocks, slow down importation of foreign flue-cured and burley tobacco and preserve the tobacco quota program. Growers responded to the pleas for more tobacco by producing the largest crop since 1964 and the 5th largest crop produced in this state. However, unseasonable weather ranging from a very dry June to an extremely wet July, to a severely dry and hot August caused much of the 1975 crop to come up short of the desirable quality characteristics that were in strong demand. Lower stalk tobacco contained unusually large amounts of sand and foreign matter and displayed a washed out appearance, while upper stalk tobacco in the Piedmont area exhibited sun-baked and immature characteristics. None of these tobaccos were attractive enough to stimulate continuous keen competition among the buying interest for the entire season. So, with the larger, lower quality crop in 1975, growers did not achieve the record high average established in 1974.

Flue-cured average price of \$99.77 per hundred pounds for North Carolina markets was disappointing to growers because of a \$5.77 per hundred pounds decline from the previous year's record high average of \$105.54. Although the average price declined, a substantial volume increase pushed the crop value to a record level. North Carolina flue-cured markets sold 924,574,261 pounds of tobacco for a sum of \$922,467,722 in 1975. In comparison, the 1974 sales were 756,758,214 pounds which sold for \$798,702,014.

Burley farmers were not able to maintain the record breaking trend that had existed for the previous year. North Carolina Burley markets averaged \$102.10 per hundred pounds for the season, down \$4.55 per hundred pounds from the previous years average.

Type 13 Markets opened July 9, the earliest opening date in the history of the flue-cured markets. The season stretched over 66 sales days, eight more sales days than the previous season, with final sales occurring on November 5. Farmers halted several sales during the early part of the season in protest of low prices being paid for offerings.

Quality was down in comparison to the previous year due to fewer good leaf grades and more low quality lugs, primings, non-descript and damaged tobacco being sold.

Grade price averages were off \$1.00 — \$18.00 per hundred pounds on most grades with the heavy losses occurring on low leaf grades. A few priming and lug grade averages were up \$1.00 per hundred pounds. Type 13 season market average was \$100.00

per hundred pounds, down \$3.83 per hundred pounds from the 1974 record average.

Producer sales for 1975 totaled 144,895,965 and sold for \$144,902,327 which is a sizeable increase from the 1974 sales of 113,433,437 pounds which brought \$117,778,281.

Stabilization received 24,856,203 pounds 17.15 percent of producer sales. In 1974, receipts were 2,835,136 or 2.5 percent of producer sales.

Type 12 markets open on July 15, the earliest opening in the history for these markets, and operated through November 26, for a total of 75 sales days, 14 more sales days than the previous year.

Quality of offerings was noticeably lower with a significant decrease in good lemon and orange grades and corresponding increase in varigated and green grades.

Grade price averages were generally unchanged to \$5.00 per hundred pounds lower. A few top quality grades showed slight increase. N 2 tobacco was off \$37.00 per hundred pounds. Type 12 markets averaged \$101.16 per hundred in 1975, down \$4.82 per hundred pounds from the 1974 record average.

Producer sales for 1975 increased to 506,560,874 pounds and returned \$512,413,354 to growers which is a record value for type 12 markets. In 1974, producers sold, 407,007,009 pounds for \$431,331,721.

Stabilization receipts totaled 90,283,862 pounds or 17.82 percent of producer sales. In 1974, Stabilization received 8,032,463 pounds or 1.97 percent of producer sales.

Type 11 markets began operating the earliest in history with five of the sandhill markets opening on July 15, seven additional markets opened July 29, and the remaining markets opened August 5. The season lasted 74 sales days, five more than the previous year, with final sales occurring on November 25.

Quality declined substantially with less good leaf, smoking leaf and cutter grades being sold, while a relative increase occurred in poor offerings. A larger percentage of the crop was composed of lugs and nondescript grades. The color factor also deteriorated with more of the tobacco being varigated instead of orange.

Grade price averages were predominately lower from \$3.00 — \$7.00 per hundred pounds but a few choice grades showed slight gains. The season average for type 11 markets was \$97.08 per hundred pounds for producer sales, a loss of \$8.54 per hundred pounds from the 1974 record average.

Producer sales totaled 273,117,422 pounds and sold for \$265,152,050. In comparison, the 1974 producer sales were 236,317,768 pounds which brought growers \$249,592,012.

Stabilization receipts were 61,082,075 pounds and amounted to 22.36 percent of producer sales. In 1974, Stabilization received 3,138,620 pounds or 1.3 percent of producer sales.

Type 31 Burley markets opened on November 24, and operated 20 sales days with final sales occurring on January 8.

Quality was similiar to the previous year. The percentage of mixed grades decreased slightly with more of the crop going into straight grades.

Grade price averages were down generally \$3.00 — \$9.00 per hundred pounds while some tip and nondescript grades were off \$29.00 per hundred pounds. North Carolina markets averaged \$102.10 per hundred pounds for the season, a decline of \$4.55 per hundred pounds from the 1974-75 record average.

Producer sales on the three North Carolina Markets for 1975-76 increased to 20,357,407 pounds and returned growers \$20,785,618. During the 1974-75 season producers sold 17,401,664 pounds for \$18,558,653.

Burley Stabilization receipts were 2,316,730 pounds or 10.56 percent of producer sales; up sharply from the 1974-75 season when only 308,993 pounds of 1.78 percent of producer sales went to the Burley pool.

**NORTH CAROLINA TOBACCO WAREHOUSE SALES REPORT FOR SEASON 1975-76**

Markets	1975-76 Season				1974-1975 Season			
	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Dealers' Resales	Warehouse Resales	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
<b>FLUE-CURED TYPE 13</b>								
Chadbourn	8,757.553	100.59	5,222	494,800	9,257,575	100.68	6,460,221	103.62
Clarkton	8,415.422	99.03	6,628	453,408	8,875,458	98.99	6,605,922	103.81
Fair Bluff	8,322.398	101.39	75,559	426,652	8,824,609	101.58	6,894,936	103.20
Fairmont	33,830.846	101.60	57,296	2,267,195	36,164,337	102.55	28,456,346	104.34
Fayetteville	6,711.614	93.31	—	268,862	6,980,476	93.34	6,285,192	103.00
Lumberton	31,251.353	99.42	50,978	923,797	32,226,128	99.29	24,658,302	103.30
Tabor City	16,689,703	99.16	864	874,590	17,565,157	99.01	12,319,830	104.40
Whiteville	30,917.076	100.49	188,833	1,061,460	32,167,369	100.38	26,668,064	103.62
Total	144,895.965	100.00	385,380	6,779,764	152,061,109	100.19	118,350,813	103.76
<b>FLUE-CURED TYPE 12</b>								
Ahoskie	10,734.323	99.25	5,814	263,296	11,003,433	99.34	10,028,319	104.28
Clinton	18,962,338	101.36	27,364	515,615	19,505,317	101.36	12,438,088	106.04
Dunn	17,105.588	100.70	215,464	367,476	17,688,528	100.66	14,496,744	105.68
Farmville	39,906,785	102.71	190	1,444,394	41,351,369	102.74	30,547,120	106.62
Goldsboro	28,585,766	102.90	91,175	1,033,301	29,710,242	102.95	16,979,922	106.74
Greenville	57,673,794	101.00	342,758	1,839,047	59,855,599	100.92	52,319,047	105.60
Kinston	61,526,284	100.38	10,774	1,803,630	63,340,688	100.32	52,165,158	105.76
Pembroke	12,080,445	101.72	132,420	436,692	12,649,567	101.70	9,623,103	106.44
Rocky Mount	48,140,982	98.65	180,056	920,404	49,241,442	98.65	49,360,034	104.84
Smithfield	28,070,796	100.91	168	874,225	28,945,189	101.05	25,127,682	106.24
Tarboro	10,681,118	98.61	2,256	359,240	11,042,614	98.49	10,695,212	104.72
Vallace	17,637,434	100.87	36,782	216,650	17,890,866	100.85	12,087,702	104.94
Washington	13,832,498	100.67	134,672	410,942	14,378,112	100.43	10,765,755	104.99
Wendell	14,537,133	95.12	—	369,640	14,906,773	95.08	12,803,584	105.02
Williamston	15,581,676	102.80	4,826	359,088	15,945,590	102.80	11,868,122	106.36
Wilson	99,203,804	103.15	825,894	2,842,674	102,872,372	103.11	78,256,897	107.13
Windsor	12,300,110	100.60	97,454	569,200	12,966,764	100.53	10,336,089	104.82
Total	506,560,874	101.16	2,108,067	14,625,514	523,294,455	101.14	419,898,578	105.91

### FLUE-CURED TYPE 11

	Aberdeen	Carthage	Durham	Ellerbe	Fuguay-Variina	Henderson	Louisburg	Oxford	Sanford	Warrenton	Burlington	Greensboro	Madison	Mebane	Mt. Airy	Reidsville	Roxboro	Stoneville	Winston-Salem	Yadkinville	Total	Total Flue-Cured	
	6,745,851	96.56	80,255	264,296	7,090,402	96.75	6,486,558	102.30															
	13,181,912	100.84	77,856	635,146	13,894,914	101.04	9,651,687	105.08															
	19,767,563	94.82	88,095	1,221,175	21,076,833	94.84	19,515,537	106.24															
	4,483,226	95.99	278,046	84,199	4,845,471	96.25	4,000,548	101.23															
	31,850,676	101.31	37,384	1,308,060	33,196,120	101.45	24,683,680	105.69															
	16,672,705	95.38	126	411,134	17,083,965	95.99	16,531,730	106.15															
	11,076,110	91.61	32,046	302,592	11,410,748	91.79	9,951,943	106.75															
	16,961,064	95.32	13,108	494,758	17,468,930	95.32	18,723,374	104.72															
	16,162,498	100.53	—	300,966	16,463,464	100.53	12,186,037	105.22															
	8,790,386	91.72	—	172,509	8,962,895	91.68	7,061,757	104.45															
	6,635,172	95.54	18,342	245,186	6,898,700	95.59	7,244,356	105.09															
	5,203,396	94.66	—	170,470	5,373,866	94.71	5,129,282	103.24															
	6,701,057	96.57	—	348,330	7,049,387	96.52	7,783,042	107.52															
	6,596,654	97.77	—	59,404	6,656,058	97.73	6,678,862	105.49															
	13,981,754	97.94	111,940	697,851	14,791,545	97.85	9,857,816	105.39															
	14,966,186	95.99	2,664	489,770	15,458,620	96.14	11,534,992	106.86															
	13,085,850	98.50	62,454	340,836	13,489,140	98.39	12,133,377	104.20															
	11,458,230	98.70	—	505,605	11,963,835	98.96	11,163,340	106.11															
	40,533,305	97.15	210,179	2,746,243	43,489,727	97.28	41,786,326	106.30															
	8,263,827	91.95	2,808	525,016	8,791,651	92.49	6,233,194	103.78															
	273,117,422	97.08	1,015,303	11,323,546	285,456,271	97.18	248,337,438	105.52															
	924,574,261	99.77	3,508,750	32,728,824	960,811,835	99.81	786,586,829	105.46															

### BURLEY TYPE 31

	Asheville	Boone	West Jefferson	Total Burley	Total All Types
	11,958,611	101.96	187,700	730,526	11,401,333
	4,532,984	104.15	12,886	270,283	3,944,228
	3,865,812	100.14	—	394,538	3,881,344
	20,357,407	102.10	200,586	1,395,347	19,226,905
	944,931,668	99.82	3,709,336	34,124,171	805,813,734
					105.48

## SUMMARY OF N. C. DEALERS AND

## WAREHOUSE RESALES — 1975

Type	Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resale
TYPE 13			
Dealer	385,380	341,485	0.27
Warehouse	6,779,764	7,102,680	4.68
TYPE 12			
Dealer	2,108,067	2,028,332	0.42
Warehouse	14,625,514	14,802,330	2.89
TYPE 11			
Dealer	1,015,303	898,832	0.37
Warehouse	11,323,546	11,345,550	4.15
Total Flue-Cured Resales	36,237,574	36,519,209	3.92
TYPE 31			
Dealer	200,586	205,464	0.99
Warehouse	1,395,347	1,431,021	6.85
Total Burley Resales	1,595,933	1,636,485	7.84

## PRODUCERS AND GROSS SALES OF FLUE-CURED

## TOBACCO BY STATE — 1975

	Producer Sales	Average/cwt	Gross Sales	
	Pounds		Pounds	Average/cwt
North Carolina	924,574,261	99.77	960,811,835	99.81
Virginia	127,714,836	101.15	132,079,536	101.14
South Carolina	176,474,352	99.54	185,234,040	99.61
Georgia	154,711,126	100.41	162,286,703	100.49
Florida	27,133,679	97.85	28,293,240	98.02
Total	1,410,608,254	99.90	1,468,705,354	99.95

## FLUE-CURED MOVEMENT IN AND OUT

## OF NORTH CAROLINA

	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1975	1974	1975	1974
Virginia	21,814,000	23,302,000	5,988,000	5,263,000
South Carolina	6,933,000	7,297,000	16,661,000	11,699,000
Georgia	—	165,000	—	—
Florida	—	<u>91,000</u>	—	—
Total	28,747,000	30,855,000	22,649,000	16,962,000

## BURLEY TOBACCO MOVEMENT IN AND OUT

## OF NORTH CAROLINA

	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1975	1974	1975	1974
Tennessee	4,461,719	3,047,628	620,707	515,421
Virginia	48,202	10,066	1,066,552	1,066,461
W. Virginia	—	—	33,070	38,962
Georgia	—	—	28,503	23,844
South Carolina	—	—	<u>1,176</u>	<u>2,162</u>
Total	4,509,921	3,057,694	1,750,008	1,646,850

## FLUE-CURED STABILIZATION RECEIPTS

BY TYPES AND STATES—1975

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Va. Total	11	127,714,836	22,160,005	17.35
N. C.	11	273,117,422	61,082,075	22.36
N. C.	12	506,560,874	90,283,862	17.82
N. C.	13	144,895,965	24,856,203	17.15
N. C. Total	11-13	924,574,261	176,222,140	19.06
S. C. Total	13	176,474,352	31,724,349	17.98
Ga. Total	14	154,711,126	23,730,972	15.34
Fla. Total	14	<u>27,133,679</u>	<u>5,191,159</u>	<u>19.13</u>
Total All Types		1,410,608,254	259,028,625	18.36

## BURLEY STABILIZATION RECEIPTS

FOR N.C. AND TOTAL U.S.—1975-76

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
N. C.	31	21,949,517	2,316,730	10.56
U. S. Total	31	639,900,000	51,194,487	8.00

N. C. BURLEY TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS—1976\*

County	Number Farms	Base Poundage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alleghany	587	685,729	871,598	9
Ashe	2,639	2,780,070	3,763,360	4
Avery	249	306,439	414,454	10
Buncombe	2,893	3,419,749	4,407,937	2
Burke	7	5,476	10,272	22
Caldwell	13	8,373	16,953	20
Cherokee	183	150,917	268,096	13
Clay	232	185,051	288,732	12
Cleveland	8	5,517	9,542	21
Davidson	2	1,636	2,545	26
Graham	710	712,329	982,473	8
Granville	1	299	240	29
Haywood	1,940	2,181,381	2,675,251	5
Henderson	113	87,579	165,306	16
Iredell	1	1,373	2,818	27
Jackson	249	224,233	413,262	11
McDowell	58	49,094	89,694	18
Macon	200	144,503	251,126	14
Madison	3,000	5,299,802	5,799,375	1
Mitchell	982	1,322,873	1,810,926	7
Polk	5	2,354	6,856	25
Rutherford	55	32,030	62,291	19
Stokes	2	679	827	28
Surry	7	2,910	3,265	24
Swain	155	122,515	224,847	15
Transylvania	72	52,562	91,802	17
Watauga	1,689	1,968,921	2,543,896	6
Wilkes	6	3,906	6,412	23
Yancey	1,903	2,805,590	3,412,799	3
Total	17,961	22,563,890	28,596,955	1-29

\*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

## N. C. FLUE-CURED TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS\* — 1976

County	Number Farms	Base Acreage	Base Poundage	Effective Acreage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alamance	1,466	4,452.55	7,343,160	6,154.36	10,166,612	36
Alexander	897	1,269.56	1,958,036	2,381.59	3,694,151	51
Anson	248	352.59	510,840	493.61	724,770	61
Beaufort	2,280	9,068.40	15,734,894	10,815.11	18,682,542	22
Bertie	1,639	5,485.67	10,193,031	5,919.43	10,999,660	30
Bladen	3,062	7,031.10	13,221,118	7,336.58	13,757,379	26
Brunswick	1,654	3,121.13	5,874,341	3,601.50	6,751,230	39
Burke	1	.54	924	1.18	2,019	68
Cabarrus	1	.02	13	.04	26	71
Caldwell	247	441.24	743,204	777.67	1,327,369	60
Camden	2	4.46	9,134	9.70	19,859	65
Carteret	373	1,261.96	2,195,318	1,319.65	2,285,632	50
Caswell	1,907	8,726.04	14,647,157	11,690.68	19,570,540	24
Catawba	2	3.22	3,772	7.01	8,207	67
Chatham	945	2,487.24	3,608,824	4,279.72	6,170,803	47
Chowan	163	520.06	907,134	638.77	1,113,529	58
Cleveland	1	.33	570	.72	1,243	69
Columbus	4,828	15,836.39	34,906,919	15,719.95	34,603,351	4
Craven	1,681	8,068.06	14,649,165	8,333.93	15,065,561	23
Cumberland	2,282	5,047.63	9,383,921	6,007.95	11,161,647	33
Dare	1	.08	.89	.17	190	70
Davidson	1,823	3,064.62	4,742,902	5,199.05	8,051,053	44
Davie	820	1,099.57	1,576,991	1,845.72	2,678,357	55
Duplin	4,088	14,762.71	27,615,949	14,226.61	26,543,703	12
Durham	913	3,385.78	5,046,322	5,856.81	8,718,929	43
Edgecombe	1,465	11,149.67	21,867,543	11,103.74	21,723,127	14
Forsyth	2,097	4,361.25	6,822,087	7,514.19	11,693,893	38
Franklin	2,666	10,895.48	19,142,739	12,318.81	21,569,538	17
Gaston	1	4.37	5,720	9.51	12,448	66
Gates	108	252.45	446,387	346.97	623,255	62
Granville	2,133	12,783.11	21,288,712	17,914.06	29,732,045	15
Greene	1,247	11,328.77	23,419,656	10,659.28	22,028,612	13
Guilford	3,230	8,580.70	14,121,114	13,459,06	22,156,527	25
Halifax	1,794	5,603.69	10,517,824	7,210.48	13,487,995	29
Harnett	3,398	13,910.28	27,758,819	15,133.06	30,179,935	11

Hertford	3,024.83	5,526,560	3,664.05	6,686,719	41
Hoke	2,434.00	4,421,979	2,834.11	5,152,648	46
Iredell	786	1,145.22	1,694,565	1,722.80	53
Johnston	5,338	21,937.91	43,587.611	21,667.27	43,001,934
Jones	893	5,084.48	9,411,861	4,954.20	2
Lee	1,269	3,883.91	6,829,104	4,506,35	32
Lenoir	1,864	13,777.34	28,089,495	13,611.44	37
Martin	1,457	8,212.62	16,844,711	8,299,93	27
Montgomery	386	920.12	1,378,179	1,132.27	20
Moore	1,539	4,684.62	8,105,988	4,995.42	57
Nash	2,892	17,065.48	33,160,668	18,970.10	35
New Hanover	80	196.82	312,552	309,68	36,696,152
Northampton	189	477.65	772,262	602,60	6
Onslow	1,831	5,872.85	9,920,423	5,989.17	63
Orange	1,007	3,187.17	5,407,832	4,343,67	59
Pamlico	341	1,048.88	1,611,167	1,516,13	31
Pender	1,565	3,146.95	5,605,609	3,776,27	42
Person	1,740	9,170.58	16,223,690	12,021,21	2,310,438
Pitt	2,486	24,070.68	46,565,429	24,027,36	40
Randolph	1,578	3,068.09	4,664,764	4,963,60	21
Richmond	891	1,969,48	2,956,549	2,662,89	1
Robeson	4,757	19,808.38	40,894,076	19,741,94	7,597,838
Rockingham	3,024	12,377.64	20,859,849	16,921,48	45
Rowan	15	16,17	21,700	34,86	45
Sampson	5,053	14,615.72	28,948,311	14,335,09	48
Scotland	522	1,113.03	1,874,582	1,417,473	48
Stokes	2,880	10,952.78	17,477,646	14,632,75	28,377,772
Surry	3,141	10,445.75	18,880,627	11,971,44	2,374,274
Vance	1,411	7,775.73	12,943,477	10,470,32	19
Wake	3,826	18,535.18	33,586,487	22,347,44	17,312,986
Warren	1,778	5,805.49	9,072,262	7,537,07	28
Washington	267	911.95	1,498,270	1,302,58	5
Wayne	3,033	13,885.88	28,991,903	13,226,13	56
Wilkes	902	1,459.87	2,322,900	2,077,98	8
Wilson	2,092	16,257.38	33,061,287	16,200,75	49
Yadkin	2,920	7,733.75	13,006,805	9,405,63	7
Total	114,790	450,435.10	836,795,509	944,392,420	27

\*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

## North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops

1920-1975\*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	177,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,508	48.20
1950	640,000	1,441	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	50,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960	457,500	1,836	839,870	512,731	61.10
1961	463,000	1,797	832,215	541,468	65.10
1962	483,000	1,890	912,810	549,594	60.20
1963	460,500	1,999	920,660	535,622	58.18
1964	416,000	2,282	949,450	549,875	57.90
1965	375,000	1,840	690,050	442,796	64.20
1966	409,500	1,859	761,360	506,605	66.50
1967	395,400	2,071	818,997	523,809	64.00
1968	350,500	1,850	648,533	430,613	66.45
1969	378,500	1,838	695,665	502,305	72.20
1970	383,800	2,076	796,941	571,211	71.70
1971	339,000	2,102	712,960	552,544	77.50
1972	332,000	1,993	661,520	566,267	85.60
1973	376,000	2,111	793,615	700,410	88.30
1974	390,000	1,975	770,160	813,427	105.60
1975**	470,000	1,982	932,000	930,000	99.70

\*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service

\*\*Preliminary for 1975

Note: Since 1965, production is pounds produced and does not reflect pounds not sold or pounds carried forward to the next season.

## North Carolina Burley Crops

1928-1975\*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$ 29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,000	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960	9,500	1,940	18,430	12,016	65.20
1961	10,400	2,090	21,736	14,346	66.00
1962	11,000	2,185	24,035	14,421	60.00
1963	11,000	2,285	25,135	13,573	54.00
1964	9,700	2,165	21,000	12,054	57.40
1965	8,900	2,030	18,067	12,159	67.30
1966	7,900	2,320	18,328	12,371	67.50
1967	7,800	2,010	15,678	11,037	70.40
1968	7,900	2,385	18,842	13,868	73.60
1969	7,900	2,570	20,303	13,928	68.60
1970	7,300	2,545	18,579	13,544	72.90
1971	7,000	2,065	14,455	11,535	79.80
1972	7,700	2,450	18,865	14,658	77.70
1973	7,500	2,440	18,300	16,781	91.70
1974	8,000	2,370	18,960	20,477	106.70
1975**	9,000	2,400	21,600	22,037	102.10

\*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service

\*\*Preliminary for 1975

Note: Since 1965 production is pounds produced and does not reflect pounds not sold or pounds carried forward to the next season.

**North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses and Operators  
By Type and Markets — 1975**

**Type 13**

**Chadbourn**

Jimmy Green — Jimmy Green  
Producers — Kenneth Ray, Horace Cox, Jack Cox

**Clarkton**

New Clarkton — Maynard Talley, Cecil Hartley, J. R. Jessup  
Bright Leaf — Jimmy Green  
Clarkton Farmers Exchange — Edwin Ekins, Howard Watts

**Fair Bluff**

Powell's — B. A. Powell, Albert H. Powell  
Planters 1 & 2 — Randolph Currin, C. W. Shaw, S. Lawrence, H. E. Dunn,  
H. B. Dunn  
Fair Bluff — J. G. McNeill, Mgr.

**Fairmont**

Planters-Mitchell — Harry Mitchell, Morris Daniel  
Liberty & Twin State — Lynn Floyd, Hoke Smith, Jr., Landis Joyce  
Big Brick — A. W. McDaniel  
Holliday-Frye — E. H. Frye, J. W. Holliday, J. M. Holliday, Joe Frye  
Square Deal — Mrs. W. G. Bassett, C. L. Smith  
Tobacco Land — J. Q. Rogers, Ralph Britt  
Big Five Warehouse Co. — Carl Britt, Dick Belts  
Carolina — A. D. Lewis, Jr.

**Fayetteville**

Big Farmers — Clifton McNeill, P. L. Campbell  
Planters — Billy Adams, Jimmy Adams, J. C. Adams

**Lumberton**

Carolina — J. L. Townsend, Sr. & Jr., J. E. Johnson, Jr., Sam Dunn  
Liberty — H. D. Goode, R. H. Livermore  
Hedgepeth — E. H. Collins, Albert Thornton, Jr.  
Cooperative — Mrs. V. H. McLaurin, L. D. West  
Smith-Dixie — Jack Pait  
Star — D. T. Stephenson, Hogan Teater, Russell Teater  
Lumbee — Howard Oxendine, Ralph Hunt

**Tabor City**

R. C. Coleman — R. C. Coleman, Sr., & Jr., Joe Coleman, Joey Coleman,  
Ricky Coleman  
Planters — Don Watson, Mgr.  
New Tabor — Milton Clemmons, H. B. Buffkins, Earl McDaniels

### **Whiteville**

Crutchfield's — G. E. Grutchfield, Jimmy Dale Smith  
Columbus County — A. Dial Gray, A. Dial Gray, III  
Lea's Big Dixie — William Townes Lea, Louis Love  
Nelson's — Jimmy Smith, Lennox Long, Milton Gore  
Moore's — C. C. Mason, C. E. Jeffcoat  
Planters — A. O. King, Jr., Cliff Stephens  
Smith's — Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith, J. D. Smith  
Liberty — J. W. Hooks, C. B. Barefoot  
Golden Leaf — Jimmy Dale Smith, E. H. Smith

### **TYPE 12**

### **Ahoskie**

Basnight's — L. L. Wilkins, Jr., H. G. Veasey, H. Jenkins, Jr.  
Farmers — W. M. Odom, S. S. Pierce, J. L. Morris

### **Clinton**

Carolina — Mrs. L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland, N. L. Daughtry, L. D. Starling,  
J. P. Gore, Mrs. M. L. Peak  
Ross — Clarence Kirven, Jr.  
Farmers — L. D. Starling, Mrs. N. L. Daughtry, Mrs. N. L. Peak, Mrs. J. P. Gore  
Bright Leaf — Hugh Barwick, Albert Thornton

### **Dunn**

Big Four — Jack Calhoun, John Calhoun, Cleo Jones  
Lee's Planters — Leland Lee

### **Farmville**

Bell's — R. A. Bell & Bros.  
Fountain-Moye — James B. Fountain, Howard D. Moye  
Planters — Chester Worthington, W. O. Newell, B. S. Correll, David Jones,  
Mark Mozingo  
New Blue — W. A. Allen  
Pierce — Robert Pierce  
Lee — Gordon Lee  
Farmers Tobacco — Charles Sutton, W. A. "Red" Forbes

### **Goldsboro**

Farmers — Rudy Hill  
Victory — Richard Gray  
Carolina — Guy Best, D. M. Price  
Gold Leaf — Willie Strickland, W. W. Barnes  
Big Brick — J. R. Musgrave, Sr. & Jr., Helen Musgrave  
Big Three — N. C. Newman, Max Parrish, Max Futrell

### **Greenville**

Cannon's — W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail  
Keel's — J. A. Worthington, J. B. Worthington, Fenner Allen, A. T. Venters

New Carolina — Laddie Avery, Larry Hudson  
Star Planters — Harding Sugg  
Farmers — Harold Watson, Jack Warren  
New Independent — T. W. Pruitt, W. A. Pruitt, James Belcher, W. E. Pruitt,  
    Jack Warren  
Growers — J. L. Tripp  
Raynor, Forbes, Clark — N. S. Porter, H. L. Fornes, W. C. Clark, R. P.  
    Harrington

#### Kinston

Farmers-New Dixie — John Jenkins, Sr. & Jr., Lee Jenkins  
H & H — Dempsey Hodges, Jr., Virgil Harper  
Knott's 1 & 2 — Graham Knott, Billy Brewer  
Growers — Robert T. Gray, P. G. Sutton, Jr.  
Central — W. I. Herring, Sr., & Jr., Dennis Bailey  
New Central — W. I. Herring, Sr. & Jr., Dennis Bailey

#### Robersonville

Gray-Red Front-Central — Jack Sharp, Vernon Hardee, Harry T. Gray  
Hardees — Edwin Lee  
Big Gem 1 & 2 — J. H. Gray, Sr., H. H. Pope, Jr.

#### Rocky Mount

Cobb & Carlton Warehouse — W. E. Cobb, Jr., J. C. Carlton  
Farmers 1 & 2 — Joe W. Coleman, Allen C. Cooper  
Fenner's — Julian B. Fenner, Jr.  
Tobacco Planters — S. S. Edmondson, Sr., & Jr.  
Works — R. J. Works, Jr., A. B. Raynor  
Peoples — Guy Barnes, Gene Simmons, James Walker  
Smith's — Jimmie D. Smith, Sr. & Jr.

#### Smithfield

Big Planters — Joe Stephenson, Jerry Stephenson  
Gold Leaf — R. A. Pearce, Sr., & Jr.  
Wallace — Bobby Wallace, Larry Wallace  
Riverside — Gilbert Stephenson  
Farmers — N. Leo Daughtry, Bill Kennedy

#### Tarboro

Clark's 1 & 2 — J. F. Wilson, Jr., George L. Proctor  
Victory — W. V. Leggett, C. H. Leggett  
Farmers — Walter Walker, W. G. Maples, Fred Walston

#### Wallace

Farmers — H. G. Perry  
Sheffield's — Homer M. Boney, Jr.  
Blanchard & Farrior — Jean Blanchard, R. H. Lanier  
Hussey's — Joe Bryant

### **Washington**

Bright Leaf — N. T. Cox, Harry L. Roberts  
Gravely's — W. A. Gravely, Sr. & Jr.  
Talley Bros. — W. G. Talley  
Hassell — Malcolm P. Hassell

### **Wendell**

Farmers — Carson Jones, Mgr.  
Northside — Graham Dean, Bill Sanders  
Liberty — H. H. Eddins, Berdon Eddins  
Banner — C. P. "Pete" Southerland, E. C. Rogers  
Growers — Clyde Holmes, C. M. Pate, Charles Congleton  
Planters — Bob Doyle, Bill Raybon

### **Williamston**

Rogers — Urbin Rogers, H. L. Barnhill, Rossell Roger  
New Dixie — J. Elmo Lilley, Sr. & Jr., Stephen Lilley, William Lilley

### **Wilson**

Big Star—Thurman B. Pate  
Big Dixie — W. Cecil Thompson, W. C. Edmondson  
Liberty — J. T. Worthington, W. Cecil Moore, Robert D. Oldham  
Nichols & Scott — A. B. Nichols, Clay Scott  
Centre Brick — S. M. Cozart, U. H. Cozart, III, Fred Eagles  
Bob & Clark — C. R. Clark  
Wainwright's — George L. Wainwright, Sr. & Jr.  
Smith's-Planters — S. Grady Deans, John F. Deans  
Growers Cooperative — Clifford Aycock, Mgr.

### **Windsor**

Planters — C. B. Griffin, B. U. Griffin, Dave Newson  
Farmers — Bill David, Norman Swain  
Center — Jerry Shakleford, J. R. Freshwater

## **TYPE 11**

### **Aberdeen**

Planters — W. Fentress Phillips  
Hardee's — Hugh T. Hardee, Jr.

### **Carthage**

McConnell's — E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis, George W. Mabe  
Farmers — Bill Carter, Sr. & Jr.  
Victory — E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis  
Carthage Coop. — Joe F. Cook, Mgr.

### **Durham**

Liberty — Walker S. Stone  
Farmers-Planters — J. M. Talley, Bob Dale, Bobby Thomas, Sam Mangum  
Estate  
Star 1 & 2 — W. W. Cozart, W. L. Currin, A. L. Carver, Estate  
Roycroft's Currin — Randolph Currin  
CCF #1 Tobacco Coop. — James Spell, Mgr.

### **Ellerbe**

Richmond County — Ashton Richardson, R. P. Brim, Jr., Ransom Raines  
Farmers — Cecil Moore, Bobby Oldham

### **Fuquay-Varina**

Carolina — Douglas E. Knott, Larry C. Knott  
Roberts — Joe Roberts  
Fuquay Cooperative — Leo Matthews, Mgr.  
Planters — Billy Adams, Jimmy Adams, W. C. Lipscomb, Ray Owen  
New Deal — Dan Talley, Dan Brisson  
Gold Leaf — J. W. Dale

### **Henderson**

Jeff's Big Banner — C. E. Jeffcoat  
Alston-Farmers — W. J. Alston, Jr.  
High Price-Dixie — C B. Turner, R. E. Tanner, R. E. Fleming, J. K. Parks,  
M. D. Abbott  
Liberty 1 & 2 — George T. Robertson, S. E. Southerland, John Wilson  
Ellington — H. Ellington, John Ellington  
Big Dollars — M. L. Hight, James H. O'Brien, Thomas Barham

### **Louisburg**

Ford — Charlie Ford, Sr. & Jr.  
Star — James Speed, Gus McGhee, Clemons Pearce  
Big Franklin — S. T. Cottrell, James B. Cottrell, L. D. Cottrell

### **Oxford**

Yeargin — W. W. Yeargin  
Banner Mitchell — David Mitchell  
Johnson-High Price-Owen — John S. Watkins, Jr., C. R. Watkins, Jr.  
Joe C. Hamme, T. J. Currin, C. B. Wilkins, M. A. Goode  
Granville-Mangum — R. W. Crews, Bernard Jones, Allen Daniel, Guy  
Whitehurst  
Fleming — F. O. Finch, D. T. Currin, Jr.

### **Sanford**

Castleberry — C. N. Castleberry, Jr., Mitchell Jackson  
Farmers Cooperative — Gilbert Mathews, Mgr.  
Morgan's — Jimmy Morgan  
Twin City 1 & 2 — W. M. Carter, T. W. Mansfield

### **Warrenton**

Farmers — H. J. Carter, G. H. Limer  
Centre 1 & 2 — Ed Moody, B. M. Griffin, W. E. Radford  
Currin's — D. G. Currin, B. W. Currin, C. W. Currin, David Tillotson  
High Dollar — M. P. Carroll, Charles Steinback  
Thompson's — C. E. Thompson, M. P. Edwards, Jr.

### **Burlington**

Newman & Roberts — N. C. Newman, Joe Robertson  
Farmers — Bill McCauley, Alpha McCray  
Carolina — C. R. McCauley

### **Greensboro**

Greensboro — R. C. Coleman, Jr.  
Guilford — J. R. Pell, H. P. Smothers, W. B. Hull, J. E. Pell, Rachel  
S. Hull

### **Madison**

Carolina — Lee McCollum, Ray White, Mrs. Lloyd Webster  
New Brick — Mrs. Lloyd Webster, Ray White  
Sharpe-Smith-Farmers — W. S. Smith, George Denham, Jr., F. S. Williams,  
D. H. Price, Jr.

### **Mebane**

Piedmont — Billy Hopkins, Jimmy Hopkins  
Farmers — Jule Allen, Bill Allen

### **Mt. Airy**

Dixie — Tom Jones, Boyd Cain, F. V. Dearmin, Jr., H. Y. Hodges, Fred  
Chilton  
Hunter — Dean Hunter, Max Hunter  
Gold Leaf — Paul Draughn, Roger L. Nichols

### **Reidsville**

New Farmers — C. E. Smith, Steve Smith, S. L. Fairchild, Phillip Carter  
Smothers-Watts-Leaders — A. P. Sands, Larry Sands, Tom Kimbro, T. Garland  
Smothers  
North State Farmers Coop. — Pete Gunn, Mgr.

### **Roxboro**

Hyco — F. J. Hester, F. J. Hester, III  
Growers 1 & 2 — Elmo Mitchell, Roy Carver  
Planters — T. O. Pass, Sr., & Jr.  
Farmers — Lindsay Wagstaff, Kenneth Wagstaff, R. A. Hester, Larry C. Hester  
Four Acres — H. W. Winstead, Jr. & Pres.

### **Stoneville**

Joyce's — O. P. Joyce, Sr. & Jr., W. R. Joyce  
Piedmont — R. N. Linville, Clarence Peeples, W. Q. Chilton, Robert Rakestraw,  
Garland Rakestraw

### **Winston-Salem**

Carolina Star — Ken Chilton  
Growers — R. J. Harris, J. T. Harris, Roger Harris  
Pepper's — C. F. Hutchins, Dan Hutchins  
Cook's — Claude Strickland, Jr., P. Thomas, Doug Cook  
Taylor's — L. E. Pope  
Big Winston — Taylor Carter, Jack Carter

### **Yadkinville**

Northwest Farmers — R. A. Owen, Ken Gray  
Miller Tobacco — J. A. Miller, Sr., & Jr.  
Yadkin County Tobacco 1, 2 & 3 — J. W. Flinchum, Bill Wall, Howard Pegram

## **BURLEY BELT**

### **Asheville**

Day's — Charlie Day  
Dixie Burley — R. A. Owens  
Planters — J. W. Stewart

### **Boone**

Mountain Burley — Joe Coleman, Joey Coleman, Ricky Coleman, Lavelle  
Coleman

### **West Jefferson**

Tri-State Burley — Rex Taylor  
Farmers Burley — Mrs. Tom Faulkner

## THE CIGARETTE TAX BURDEN

Hundreds of books, magazine articles and pamphlets have been written telling the colorful story of tobacco from Colonial days down to the present. These writings have made clear the importance that tobacco has played in giving strength to the economy of the early settlers as they labored in the birth of a nation. However, the Tobacco Tax Council emphasizes that what has not been fully told by early and present day writers is the history of tobacco as a subject of taxation.

The early experiments in tobacco taxation in the United States were intensified with the advent of the Civil War as the Federal Government embarked upon an extensive program of excise taxes, most of which were abandoned shortly after the close of the war. However, taxes on tobacco products were retained and became fixed as a permanent feature of the Internal Revenue System, continuing down to the present with a federal tax of 8 cents a pack.

In 1921, Iowa became the first state to impose taxes on cigarettes. Today all 50 states impose taxes on cigarettes ranging from 2 cents a pack in North Carolina to 21 cents a pack in Connecticut. Eighteen years ago, the most prevalent state tax rate was 3 cents a pack. Today, state taxes on cigarettes average about 12.5 cents a pack.

During the decade of the 1930's municipal governments entered the cigarette tax field in substantial numbers. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, 365 local governments imposed cigarette taxes.

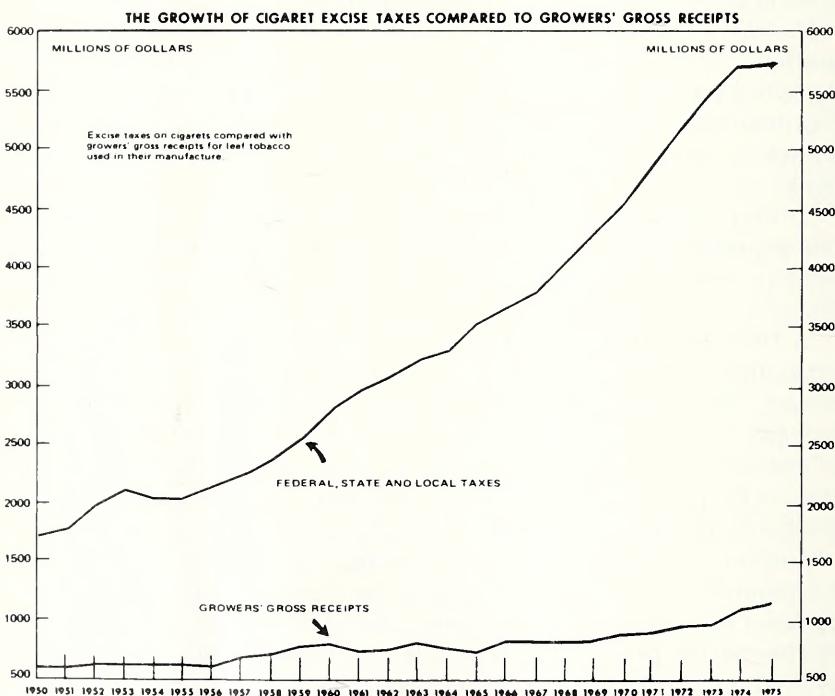
In 1975, with three levels of government exacting revenues from cigarettes, the total tax from all three levels amounted to \$5.7 billion. *These taxes represent more than five times the gross receipts of the farmer for the tobacco leaf used in the manufacture of domestically consumed cigarettes.* (See accompanying chart). It should be pointed out that the overall taxes imposed at the three levels of government operate to double the price of cigarettes.

Contrary to the thinking of economists of the past, the demand for cigarettes in many states is quite elastic. Simply stated the demand for cigarettes in a given community is directly influenced by the market price of cigarettes. According to statistics compiled by the Tobacco Tax Council, consumers have already demonstrated their unwillingness to buy cigarettes in a community in which tax rates on cigarettes are high. They have several alternative choices. They can cut down or abandon their use of cigarettes. They can

cross political boundaries where cigarette taxes are lower; or they can acquire their cigarettes from sources which by one means or another avoids the heavy burden of the tax in their own communities.

Such is the magnitude of the burden of cigarette taxes as to cause grave concern regarding their effect upon the leaf grower, the manufacturer and allied industries. While it is true that these excise taxes are passed on to the consumer, it follows that the market for cigarettes depends upon the price the consumer is willing to pay for his smoking pleasure.

J. H. Cyrus, Treasurer  
Tobacco Tax Council



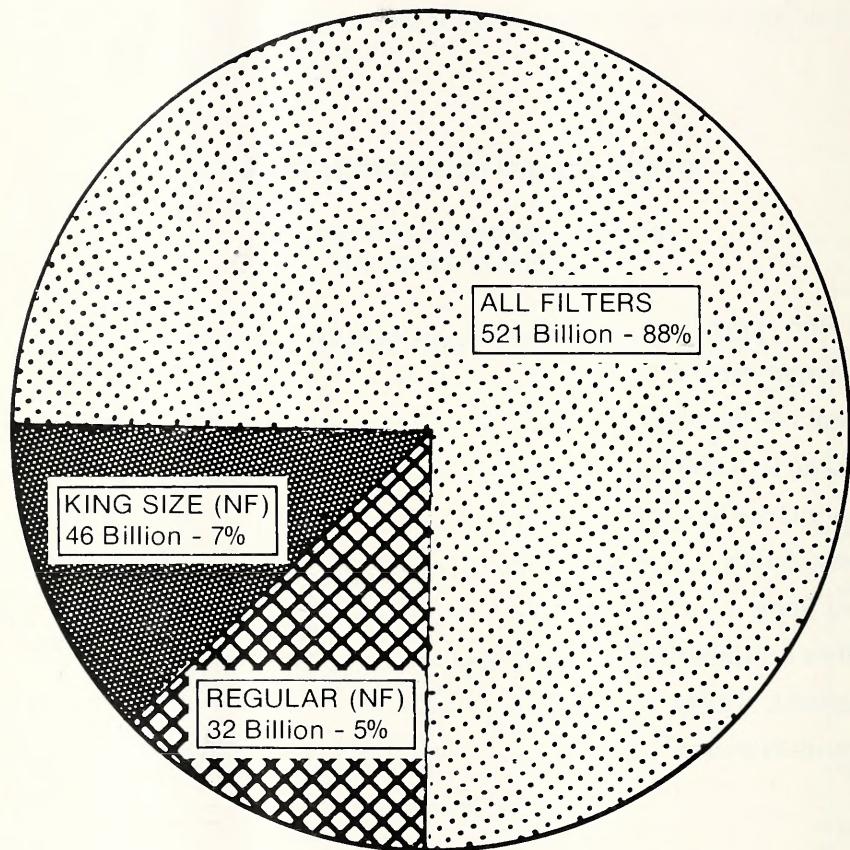
Source: Tobacco Tax Council

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**DOMESTIC TAX PAID CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION  
BY KINDS 1975**



Total Domestic Consumption  
598 Billion Cigarettes